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From Saturday October 28, to Tuesday October 31, 1758.

AT the Court at *Kenſington*, the 15th Day of *September*, 1758,

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS the Time limited by His Majeſty's Order in Council, of the Twenty Eighth of July laſt, For paying the reſpective Bounties therein mentioned, to all Able and Ordinary Seamen, and alſo to all Able-bodied Landmen, who ſhould voluntarily enter themſelves in His Majeſty's Royal Navy; and likewiſe for paying the Rewards to Perſons diſcovering Seamen who ſhould conceal themſelves, will expire upon the Thirtieth Day of this Inſtant September; And whereas it is judged expedient for His Majeſty's Service, That the Bounties and Rewards thereby given, ſhould be continued to be paid for ſome Time longer; — His Majeſty doth therefore, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, hereby Order, That the Bounties of Three Pounds for every Able Seaman, and of Thirty Shillings for every Ordinary Seaman, not above the Age of Fifty, nor under the Age of Twenty Years; and of Thirty Shillings for every Able-bodied Landman, not above the Age of Thirty-five, nor under the Age of Twenty Years, be continued to be paid to ſuch Seamen and Landmen reſpectively, who ſhall, on or before the Eighteenth Day of November next, enter themſelves in the Royal Navy, in the Manner directed by His Majeſty's Proclamation of the Fourth Day of January 1757: And likewiſe, That the Rewards of Two Pounds for every Able, and Twenty Shillings for every Ordinary Seaman, be continued to be paid to any Perſons who ſhall, on or before the ſaid Eighteenth Day of November next, diſcover any Seaman or Seamen who ſhall conceal themſelves, ſo as ſuch Seaman or Seamen be taken for His Majeſty's Service. Whereof all Perſons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

W. Blair.

Kenſington, October 31.

The following Addreſs of the Mayor, Bayliffs, and Commonalty, of the City of Coventry, having been tranſmitted by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Archer, their Recorder, to the Right Honourable the Earl of Holderneſſe, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, has by him been preſented to His Majeſty: Which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Bayliffs, and Commonalty, of the City of Coventry, in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Bayliffs, and Commonalty, of the City of Coventry, in Common Council aſſembled, moſt humbly and ſincerely congratulate your Majeſty upon the Succeſs of your Arms in the important Conqueſt and Reduction of Cape Breton, and the Check thereby given to the ambitious Views of the French in America.

The Succeſs of your Majeſty's Army in Germany, the Captures and Deſtruction of the Enemy's Ships, the Acquiſition made in Africa, and the Damage done to the Enemy upon their own Coaſts, are Events ſo important to the Common Cauſe in general, and to the Intereſts and Security of theſe Kingdoms in particular, by reſtraining the dangerous Views and growing Power of France, that it cannot but afford your Majeſty's faithful Subjects the moſt ſolid Satisfaction.

The late ſignal Succeſs of your Majeſty's magnanimous Ally the King of Pruſſia, is another Event ſo wonderfully and providentially brought about for the Security and Preſervation of the Proteſtant Intereſt in Germany, and the moſt valuable Rights of Mankind, their Civil and Religious Liberties, that we cannot but particularly expreſs the Joy we feel on this Occaſion.

May ſuch a Series of advantageous Events, ſo diſpoſe the Minds of your Majeſty's Enemies, and the Enemies of your Allies, as to be the Means, under the Direction of Providence, to haſten the great Work of a ſafe and honourable Peace.

May your Majeſty's Reign be long continued over a People truly ſenſible of, and grateful for the Bleſſings they enjoy under it; and may thoſe great and eminent Virtues, which are the Glory of your Majeſty's Reign, and diffuſe Happineſs among all your People, be tranſmitted by your Majeſty, and the Deſcendants of your Royal Houſe, to lateſt Poſterity.

Given under our Common Seal the 23d Day of October, 1758.

The

[Price Three-Pence.]

The following Addreſs of the High Sheriff, Juſtices of the Peace, Grand Jury, and Gentlemen, aſſembled at the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace holden at Durham in and for the County Palatine of Durham, has been preſented to his Majeſty by George Bowes, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the ſaid County of Durham, and John Tempeſt, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the City of Durham: Which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the High Sheriff, Juſtices of the Peace, Grand Jury, and Gentlemen, aſſembled at the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace holden at Durham, in and for the County Palatine of Durham, the 4th Day of October, 1758.

AMidſt the univerſal Acclamations of your People, we your Majeſty's moſt dutiful Subjects, the High Sheriff, Juſtices of the Peace, Grand Jury, and Gentlemen, at the ſaid Quarter Seſſions aſſembled, humbly beg Leave to offer our ſincereſt Congratulations on the late glorious Succeſs of your Majeſty's Arms, in the ſeaſonable Conqueſt of the important Fortreſs of Louiſbourg, the Reduction of the Iſlands of Cape Breton and St. John; moſt beneficial Acquiſitions to the Trade of theſe Kingdoms, and greatly deſtructive to the Commercial Intereſt of our inveterate Enemies the French, whoſe Naval Force has ſo ſeverely felt the Weight of your Majeſty's juſt Reſentment, for their unprovoked Attack upon your Colonies, that we cannot but hope, from the Continuance of your ſteady Meaſures and wiſe Counſels, your Majeſty's Enemies will ſoon be neceſſitated to come into an honourable and laſting Peace. And your Majeſty may be aſſured, that from an unfeigned Zeal for your Honour and Service, we ſhall, on all Occaſions, chearfully contribute, to the utmoſt of our Power, to ſupport your Majeſty in the vigorous Proſecution of your Meaſures: Nor ſhall we be wanting in our Prayers, That you may long, very long, enjoy the Hearts of your People, the pleaſing Fruits of your mild and auſpicious Government; and that the Crown of theſe Realms may be poſſeſſed with equal Glory, by your Illuſtrious Deſcendants, to the lateſt Poſterity.

An authentick Relation of what has paſſed at the King of Pruſſia's Army ſince the Battle of Zorndorff, till the Action of the 14th of October 1758.

Berlin, October 21.

The Body of Troops, under the King, left the Camp of Blumberg the 2d of September, and joined the Army, which was coming under the Command of the Margrave Charles from Sileſia, the 9th at Groſſenhayn. On the 10th they marched on the Heights between Moritzbourg and Dreſden; after which we pitched our Camp at Schonberg; the Enemy had theirs at Stolpen. They had detached General Laudohn to Fiſchbach, from whence he was diſlodged by General Retzow. We made near 300 of the Enemy Priſoners. General Retzow encamped at Fiſchbach, after which our Army made a Motion to the Left, and marched to Rammenau. This obliged the Prince of Dourlach to march to Bautzen. Two Days after we diſlodged General Laudohn from an Eminence, which we were deſirous of occupying, and encamped at Biſchofswerda. Marſhal Daun thought proper to make a March on his Right, and then encamped in the Mountains of Wilten. The King had previouſly given Orders to General Retzow to take Poſt at Bautzen, and in Conſequence of the Enemy's Motions, our Army marched thither, while General Retzow puſhed as far as Weiſſenberg. The Prince of Dourlach had poſted himſelf upon the Heighth of Arenſdorff, and Marſhal Daun was encamped at Kittlitz. The King's Army marched to Hoch-kirchen, from whence he diſlodged the Auſtrians, and poſted himſelf upon the Eminences, which extend from Hoch-kirchen towards Groditz. In the Night between the 13th and 14th Marſhal Daun ordered an Attack to be made on our Right; and as the Night was extremely dark, and the Fog very thick, the Pandours having diſlodged our Free Battalions, which were at the very Extremity of our Flank, by that Means ſlipped into the Village and ſet it on Fire, and thereby obliged the Battalions, which had covered the Sides of it, to abandon it, and retire farther. The Auſtrians attempted, ſeveral Times, to paſs through it, but were repulſed both by our Infantry and Cavalry. General Retzow was at the ſame Time attacked by the Prince of Dourlach; but after he had repulſed the Enemy, and taken 300 Priſoners, he was coming to join the Army, the Left of which was attacked at the Time they received Orders to reinforce the Right, which was done by the Whole, except the Battalion of Kleiſt, which, having advanced too far in repelling the Enemy, could not join the Army again, and was obliged to lay down their Arms. The Poſt on the Right was maintained from Half an Hour after Four till Ten, when the Army received Orders to retire. General Retzow joined it, and it now occupies the Poſt of Biertitz and Dobreſchutz. We have loſt Marſhal Keith and Prince Francis of Brunſwick, whom we cannot ſufficiently regret. Prince Maurice of Anhalt is wounded; and as he was going in a Coach to Bautzen, was made Priſoner. General Geiſt is wounded in the Arm, and Major General Crockow, of the Cuiraſſiers, in the Shoulder. The King, the Margrave, and all the Generals, who were in the Action, have either received Contuſions, or had their Horſes wounded. We cannot as yet make an exact Eſtimate of our Loſs, but it may be depended on, that the Whole does not exceed 3000 Men. Night prevented the Regiments on the Right from ſtriking their Tents, by which we were greatly incommoded, and they conſequently loſt: But theſe are Misfortunes which are ſometimes unavoidable in the Chances of War. We have about 500 of the Enemy Priſoners, among whom is the General Marquis de Vitteleſchi. We hope ſoon to give the Publick better News.

We may add to this Account, that ſince it was written, our Loſs has greatly decreaſed by the Return of a great Number of Soldiers, who were ſeparated from their Corps during the Engagement. The Loſs of the Enemy greatly exceeds ours.

The Ruſſian Army has lately left Stargard, and directs its March precipitately through Reetz and Kalies, two Towns in the New Marche, upon the Frontiers of Poland.

Hague.

Hague, Oct. 27. Prince Ferdinand's Army made a Motion by its Right, on the 21ſt Inſtant, from Soeſt to Hoffſtadt, upon the Lippe, with its Right to that Place, and its Left to Oiſnighauſen, in which Camp Lieutenant General Oberg arrived the ſame Day, and was poſted ſo as to cover the Right Flank of the Army. The light Troops had been engaged with the Enemy, and had had good Succeſs, particularly Lieutenant Colonel Boiſt, of the Pruſſian Huſſars, who drew the French into an Ambuſcade at Soeſt, in which he killed and wounded a good Number, and took ſeveral Priſoners. Marſhal Contades was about Werle. By Letters from Prince Ferdinand's Army, we are informed, that His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Commander in Chief of the Britiſh Forces in Germany, died, greatly regretted, on the 20th Inſtant, at Munſter.

Admiralty-Office, Auguſt 8, 1758.

MY Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, having received authentick Information, that a Dutch Ship named the City of Rotterdam, whereof Warner Pieterſon was Maſter, laden with different Kinds of Merchandize; and alſo with the Baggage, conſiſting of very valuable Effects, of the Marquis de Pignatellij, Miniſter from the Court of Spain to the Court of Denmark, and having likewiſe on Board his Houſehold Steward, Confectioner, and Cook, and alſo the Coachman of the Daniſh Ambaſſador reſiding at Paris; and being bound from Rouen to Rotterdam, was, in the Courſe of her ſaid Voyage, on the 30th Day of June laſt, boarded three ſeveral Times, by the Crews, or Parts of the Crews, of three different Engliſh Ships or Veſſels, pretending to be Privateers; and that ſome of the Crew of one of the ſaid Engliſh Veſſels, (which had two Maſts) went on Board the ſaid Dutch Ship, about Six o'Clock in the Morning of the ſaid Day, and after ſearching her, took and unlawfully carried away with them two Oars, one Boat Hook, and a Dutch Cheeſe: And that about Nine o'Clock the ſame Morning, Ten of the Crew of another of the ſaid Engliſh Veſſels, (being a Cutter, or one Maſt Sloop) went armed with Cutlaſſes, Piſtols and Hatchets, on Board the ſaid Dutch Ship, and after examining the Papers, they by Violence forced open the Hatchways, and went into the ſaid Ship's Hold, and there broke open two Trunks belonging to the ſaid Marquis de Pignatellij, wherein were rich Cloths, and laced Liveries, which they took and carried away, to their own Ship: And that about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, the Commander, who was a young Man, and wore a Gold laced Hat, together with ſome of the Crew of another of the ſaid Engliſh Veſſels, (being a Cutter, or ſingle Maſt Sloop, mounted with four Guns) came armed as aforeſaid, on Board the ſaid Dutch Ship; and after examining the Ship's Papers, and thoſe of the Paſſengers, pretended the ſame were Falſe and Counterfeit, and then went into the ſaid Ship's Hold, and began to plunder the Effects there; and that whilſt they were ſo doing, the Crew of the aforeſaid Engliſh Veſſel, which Boarded the ſaid Dutch Ship about Nine o'Clock that Morning, returned again, and joined thoſe who were then in the ſaid Ship's Hold, and that then both the ſaid Crews in Conjunction, committed very great Outrages, by breaking open all the ſaid Marquis de Pignatellij's Caſes, and Trunks, and taking and carrying away all the valuable Effects, which were in ſix of the ſaid Caſes and Trunks, and deſtroying or damaging the Reſt of thoſe Effects; and then falling upon his the ſaid Miniſter's Officers, and beating them in a very cruel and ſhameful Manner, and ſtripping them of their Cloths, and carrying the ſame off, together with their Letters of Credit, and a Bill of Exchange.

Their Lordſhips therefore, in order to diſcover and bring to Juſtice, the Perſons guilty of the Piratical Offences above-mentioned, are pleaſed to promiſe a Reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, without any Deduction, unto, or amongſt ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall, within three Months from this Time, diſcover any two or more of the Offenders concerned in committing the Piracies abovementioned, ſo as ſuch Offenders ſhall be apprehended and duly convicted thereof: Which Reward ſhall be paid by Samuel Seddon, Eſq; Solicitor of the Admiralty, immediately after the Conviction of ſuch Offenders.

And as a further Encouragement, any of the ſaid Offenders, (other than, and except, the reſpective Commander or Commanders of any of the abovementioned Engliſh Ships or Veſſels) who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to Conviction, any two or more of the ſaid Offenders, ſhall be likewiſe entitled to His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Pardon.

J. Clevland.

Admiralty-Office, Auguſt 14, 1758.

MY Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty having received many repeated Complaints of divers outragious Acts of Piracy committed on Board great Numbers of neutral Ships, ſailing in the Engliſh Channel, by the Crews of Ships and Veſſels pretending to be Engliſh Privateers;

Their Lordſhips therefore, in order to detect and bring to Juſtice the Perſons guilty of ſuch Offences, in Violation of the Laws of Nations in general, and of this Kingdom in particular, are pleaſed to promiſe a Reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, unto or amongſt ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall, within three Months from this Time, diſcover any two or more of the Offenders guilty of any ſuch Acts of Piracy as aforeſaid, ſo as ſuch Offenders ſhall be apprehended and duly convicted thereof; which Reward, ſhall be paid, clear of all Deductions whatſoever, by Samuel Seddon, Eſq; Solicitor of the Admiralty, immediately after the Conviction of ſuch Offenders.

And as a further Encouragement, any of the ſaid Offenders, (other than and except the reſpective Commander or Commanders of any ſuch Piratical Ships or Veſſels) who ſhall diſcover, and proſecute to Conviction, any two or more of the ſaid Offenders, ſhall likewiſe be intitled to His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Pardon.

J. Clevland.

October 26, 1758.

The Court of Directors of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England give Notice, that they have appointed Thomas Tomlinſon and John Bridger to be two of their Caſhiers, and impowered each of them to ſign Bills and Notes for the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. Robert Lewin, *Secretary.*

Advertiſements.

DR. *JAMES*'s Powder for FEVERS, and other Inflammatory Diſtempers, publiſhed by Virtue of His MAJESTY's ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, will remove (as has been experienced in many thouſand Caſes) any continual acute Fever in a few Hours, though attended with Convulſions, Light-headedneſs, and the worſt Symptoms: But if taken in the Beginning of a Fever, one Doſe is generally ſufficient to perform a Cure. *

It is likewiſe a moſt effectual Remedy for all internal Inflammation, Pleuriſies, Quincies, acute Rheumatiſms, and the Lowneſs of Spirits, and Uneaſineſſes proceeding from ſlow and latent Fevers, which are generally miſtaken for Vapours and Hyſterics; and a ſingle Doſe remarkably ſtops the Progreſs of a Cold, and certainly prevents the ill Conſequences ariſing from that very common Diſorder, the Source of almoſt all Diſtempers.

This Powder (which is a very ſafe and pleaſant Medicine to take) is ſold by J. Newbery at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-yard, over-againſt the North Door of the Church, at 2 s. 6 d. the two Doſes, with good Allowance to thoſe who buy it for charitable Uſes, or to ſell again.

* See a Diſſertation on Fevers, and other Inflammatory Diſtempers, ſold at the Place above-mentioned. Price 6 d.

Whereas